

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C., DECEMBER 17, 1874.

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## The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the convening of Congress one year ago, the nation has undergone a prostration in business and industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. Speculation as to the causes for this prostration might be indulged in without profit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers, those who expressed their own views without borrowing upon the subject. Without indulging in theories to the cause of this prostration, therefore, I will call your attention only to the fact and to some plain questions as to which it would seem there should be no disagreement. During this prostration two essential elements of prosperity have been wanted: labor and capital. Both have been largely unemployed. Where security has been undoubted, capital has been obtainable at very moderate rates. Where labor has been wanted it has been found in abundance, at cheap rates, compared with what of necessities of life could be purchased with the wages demanded. Two great elements of prosperity, therefore, have not been denied us. A third might be added—our soil and climate are unequalled within the limits of any contiguous territory, under one nationality, for its variety of products to feed and clothe a people, and in the amount of products to spare to feed less favored peoples. Therefore, with these facts in view, it seems to me that wise statesmanship at this session of Congress would dictate legislation ignoring the past and directing in proper channels these great elements of prosperity to any people. Debt, debt abroad, is the only element that can with always a sound currency enter into our affairs to cause any continued depression in our industries and the prosperity of our people.

A great conflict for national existence, made it necessary for temporary purposes, the raising of large sums of money from whatever source attainable. It made necessary in the wisdom of Congress, and I do not doubt their wisdom in the premises, regarding the necessity of the times, to devise a system of national currency which it proved to be impossible to keep on a par with the currency of the civilized world. This begot a spirit of speculation involving an extravagance and luxury not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involved both disease and indirectly death. The currency being of fluctuating value, and, therefore, unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions requiring money, became a subject of speculation in itself. These two causes, however, have involved us in a foreign indebtedness. Contracted in good faith by borrower and lender, which should be paid in coin, and according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted, gold or its equivalent. The good faith of the Government cannot be violated towards creditors without national disgrace. But our commerce should be encouraged, American ship-building, carrying capacity increased, foreign markets sought for products of the soil and manufactures, to the end that we may be able to pay these debts.—Where a new market can be created for the sale of our products, either of the soil, the mine or the manufacturer, a new manna is discovered of utilizing our idle capital and labor to the advantage of the whole people. But, in my judgment, the first step towards accomplishing this great object is to secure a currency of fixed, stable value, a currency good wherever civilization reigns; one which, if it becomes superabundant with one people, will find a market with some other; a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it, which will give it to its value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange in the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay. In view of the pledges of the American Congress, when our present legal tender system was adopted and debt contracted, there should be no delay—certainly no unnecessary delay—in fixing a legislation a method by which we shall return to specie. To the accomplishment of this end I invite your special attention. I believe firmly that there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, looking to a return to a specie basis. It is easy to conceive that the debtor and speculative classes may think it of value to them to make so-called money abundant until they can throw a portion of their burdens upon others, but even these, I believe, would be disappointed in the result if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. A revival of productive industry is needed by all classes. By none more than the holders of property, of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate, from realization upon its sale. But, admitting that these two classes of citizens are to be benefited by expansion, would it be honest to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to justify such a relief? Would it not be just as honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tenders to the extent of his liabilities than to do this? Would it not be safer, for fear of over issues by unscrupulous creditors, to say that all debt obligations are obliterated in the United States, and now we commence anew, each possessing all he has at the time free from innumerable? These propositions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking or honest people. Yet every delay in preparation for final resumption partakes of dishonesty, and is only less in degree as the hope held out that a convenient season will arrive for the good work of redeeming our pledges to commerce. It will never come, in my opinion, except by positive action by Congress or by nations' dictators which will destroy, for a time at least, the credit of the individual and the State at large. A sound currency might be reached by

total bankruptcy and discredit of the integrity of the nation and of individuals. I believe it is in the power of Congress at this session to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive all the industries, start us on a career of prosperity to last for many years, and to save the credit of the nation and the people. Steps towards the return to a specie basis are the greatest requisites to this devoutly to be sought for end. There are others which I may touch upon hereafter. A nation dealing in a currency below that of specie in value, labors under two great disadvantages: First, having no use for the world's acknowledged mediums of exchange, gold and silver, these are driven out of the country because there is no demand for their use; second, the medium of exchange in use being of a fluctuating value, for after all it is only worth just what it will purchase of gold and silver metals, having an intrinsic value just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them. A large margin must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization. Interest upon capital must be charged, and risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment added. Hence, high prices, acting as a protection to the foreign producer, who receives nothing in exchange for the products of his skill and labor, except a currency good at a stable value the world over. It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that if the greater part of the burden of existing prostration, for the want of a sound financial system, falls upon the working man, who must after all, produce the wealth and the salaried man, who superintends and conducts business. The burden falls upon them in two ways—by the deprivation of employment and by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries. It is the duty of Congress to devise the method of correcting the evils which are acknowledged to exist, and not mine. But I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me to be absolutely necessary to a return to specie payments. The first great clause in a return to prosperity, the legal tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of currency by the National Government should be repealed, to take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act, not to apply, however, to payments of salaries by the Government or for other expenditures now provided by law to be paid in currency. In the interval pending between repeal and final resumption provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can obtain gold as it may become necessary from time to time from the date when specie redemption commences. To this might and should be added a revenue sufficiently in excess of expenditures to insure an accumulation of gold in the Treasury to sustain redemption. I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing that a favorable solution is attainable, and, if reached by this Congress, that the present and future generations will gratefully remember it as their deliverance from a *thousand of evil and disease*. With redemption, free banking may be authorized with safety, giving full protection to billholders, which they have under existing laws. Indeed, I would regard free banking as essential. If would give proper elasticity to the currency. As more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business, new banks would be started, and, in turn, banks would wind up their business when it was found that there was a superabundance of currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unsafe to leave the settlement of this question to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury or the Executive. Congress should make the regulation under which banks may exist but should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized. Such importance do I attach to this subject, and so earnestly do I commend it to your attention, that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence submitted herewith between this Government and its diplomatic representatives, as also with the representatives of other countries, shows a satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and the most of those countries, and with few exceptions—to which reference is hereafter made—the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted.

Our relations with China continue to be friendly. During the past year the fear of hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of an armed force upon the Island of Formosa, by the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted, and that the advance of civilization in these Empires may not be retarded by a state of war.

In connection with this subject, I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded fact, that the great proportion of the Chinese immigrants who come to our shores do not come voluntarily to make their homes with us, and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under contracts with head men, who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does this apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible percentage of them perform any honorable labor, but they are brought for shameful purposes, to the disgrace of the communities where settled, and to the great demoralization of the youth of those localities. If this evil practice can be legislated against, it will be my pleasure, as well as duty, to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end. It is hoped that negotiation between the Government of Japan and the treaty powers looking to the further opening of the Empire and to the removal of various restrictions upon trade and travel may soon produce the result desired, which cannot fail to enure to the benefit of all the parties.

The amount awarded to the Government of Great Britain by the mixed commission organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington in settlement of the claims of British subjects arising from acts committed between April 13th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, became

payable under the terms of the Treaty within the past year, and was paid upon the 21st day of September, 1874.

The court known as the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, created by an act of Congress of the last session, has organized and commenced its work, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the provisions of the act may be speedily ascertained and paid.

There has been no material change in our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere which were formerly under the dominion of Spain. Marauding on the frontiers between Mexico and Texas still frequently takes place, despite the vigilance of the civil and military authorities in that quarter. The difficulty of checking such trespasses along the course of a river of such length as the Rio Grande, and so often fordable, is obvious. It is hoped that the efforts of this Government will be seconded by those of Mexico, to the effectual suppression of these acts of wrong. From a report upon the condition of the business before the American and Mexican joint claims commission, made by the agent of the part of the United States, and dated October 28, 1874, it appears that of the 1,017 claims filed on the part of citizens of the United States, 483 had been finally decided, and 75 were in the hands of the Umpire, leaving 462 to be disposed of; and of the 998 claims filed against the United States, 726 had been finally decided, one was before the umpire, and 271 remained to be disposed of. Since the date of such report other claims have been disposed of, reducing somewhat the number still pending, and others have been passed upon by the arbitrators. It has become apparent, in view of these figures, and of the fact that the work devolving upon the umpire is particularly laborious, that the commission would be unable to dispose of the entire number of claims pending prior to the 1st day of February, 1875, the date fixed for its expiration. Negotiations are pending, looking to the securing of the results of the decisions which have been reached, and to a further extension of the commission for a limited time, which it is confidently hoped, will suffice to bring the business now before it to a final close.

The strife in the Argentine Republic is to be deplored, both on account of the parties thereto, and from the probable effects on the interests of those engaged in the trade to that quarter, of whom the United States are among the principal. As yet, so far as I am aware, there has been no violation of our neutrality rights which as well as our duties in that respect, it shall be my endeavor to maintain and observe.

It is with regret I announce that no further payment has been received from the Government of Venezuela on account of awards in favor of citizens of the United States. Hopes have been entertained that if that Republic could escape both foreign and civil war for a few years its great natural resources would enable it to honor its obligations. Though it is now understood to be at peace with other countries, a serious insurrection is reported to be in progress in an important region of that Republic. This may be taken advantage of as another reason to delay the payment of the dues of our citizens.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of strife give to the insurrection a significance that cannot be denied. Its duration and the tenacity of its adherents, together with the absence of manifest power of suppression on the part of Spain cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other nations a matter of self-necessity. I have confidently hoped at this time to be able to announce the arrangement of some of the important questions between this Government and that of Spain, but the negotiations have been protracted.

The unhappy intestine dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy and must be accepted as perhaps a cause of some delay. An early settlement, in part at least, of the questions between the Governments is hoped. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately pending negotiations, I defer a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of the existing laws with reference to expatriation and the election of nationality. Formerly, amid conflicting opinions and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was applicable to the citizens of the United States. Congress, by the act of the 27th of July, 1868, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this Government. Notwithstanding such assertion, and the necessity of frequent application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall work expatriation, or when a citizen shall be deemed to have renounced, or to have lost his citizenship. The importance of such definition is obvious. The representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lend their aid, and the protection of the United States, to persons concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship there is at least great question. In some cases the provisions of the treaties furnish some guide—in others it seems left to the person claiming the benefits of citizenship while living in a foreign country, contributing in no manner to the performance of the duties of a citizen of the United States, and without intention at any time to return and undertake those duties, to use the claims to citizenship of the United States simply as a shield from the performance of the obligations of a citizen elsewhere. The status of children born of American parents residing in a foreign country; of American women who have married aliens; of American citizens residing abroad, where such question is not regulated by treaty, are all sources of frequent difficulty and discussion. Legislation on these and similar questions, and particularly defining when and under what circumstances expatriation can be accomplished, is to be presumed, is especially needed.

In this connection I earnestly call the attention of Congress to the difficulties arising from fraudulent naturalization. The amount awarded to the Government of Great Britain by the mixed commission organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington in settlement of the claims of British subjects arising from acts committed between April 13th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, became

payable under the terms of the Treaty within the past year, and was paid upon the 21st day of September, 1874.

The court known as the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, created by an act of Congress of the last session, has organized and commenced its work, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the provisions of the act may be speedily ascertained and paid.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, by law, is made directly to Congress, and forms no part of this message, will show the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year, the amount received from each source of revenue, and the amount paid out for each of the departments of government. It will be observed, from this report, that the amount of receipts over expenditures has been made of the ratification of treaties of extradition with Belgium, Ecuador, Peru, and Salvador; also of treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru, and one of commerce and consular privileges with Salvador, all of which have been duly proclaimed, as has also a declaration with Russia with reference to trademarks.

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1874.

## JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment.

We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,

PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,

PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,

POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,

DRAFTS, &c., &c.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Publishers of news-papers will be required to pay postage in advance at the mailing office, from and after the first of January next, under the new postal arrangement; but again call upon those in arrears to pay up the dues before the end of the year, so we can all take a fresh start with the new year. Two dollars (\$2.00) in advance will pay for the PRESS one year, including postage.

WE EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE occupy a considerable portion of our columns. We have read it and the comments of the press thereupon. Very little is said in praise thereof, and we presume the reader will judge for himself.

Of the message, the New York Tribune, a Republican paper, says:

"Gen. Grant gives notice to Congress and the country that he finds nothing to regret in his past treatment of the South, and has no change to promise in his policy for the future. He has executed the Enforcement laws according to their letter and their spirit, and he will repeat the transactions of the recent campaign whenever the occasion arises. He firmly believes in the stories of the Hon. Charles Hays and the Chattanooga Convention. He approves of Beach, Hester and Hodgson. He denounces the Southern whites with great bitterness for the crime of madmen, outrage and intimidation, by which they have sought to drive us from the seats of the freedom; and while he admits that they have had to live under rather 'tying' governments, he intimates that they grumble altogether too much. This is not a cheerful deduction from our Chief Executive, but it is exactly what might have been expected from his obstinate character, and we have not the slightest doubt that he will carry on his rough policy to the end, unless he is checked by Congress."

The Richmond Dispatch (Conservative) says:

"President Grant's message is understood to give no section and no party. Congress itself is tired of Federal interference in the States. It has done more to kill the Republican party than any other cause. Congress will, it is understood, leave the subject to take care of itself. General Grant may bewail the fate of the negro and talk of the 'abolitionists' as useless slaves to protect the negro and oppress the white people; but Congress is tired of the whole thing; its mockery and its hypocrisy are to be endured."

WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.—There was shooting and fighting in Vicksburg on the 7th, between the whites and the negroes. 700 negroes attacked that city in three different roads leading to it. They were driven back with a loss of twenty-five killed and wounded and forty prisoners. The whites lost one killed and two wounded. The attack was made for the purpose of reinstating Crosby, the Sheriff, who was requested to resign because he had not given bond. The negroes in the country are reported as burning dwellings and gin houses.

Latest accounts represent Vicksburg as quiet. The city buried fourteen private parties and as many more colored persons. The citizens hold the jail and court house by order of the Superior.

The election for Sheriff is ordered for December 31st.

The whole number of negroes killed before Vicksburg is one hundred and fifty. Forty-eight were buried in one field.

DEBT STATEMENT.—A special from Washington to the New York Evening Post, says: "Although the public debt statement for November showed an apparent decrease in the debt of more than one hundred thousand dollars, there is no concealment at the Treasury Department of the fact that this decrease was effected only by withholding the payment of several large warrants until after the 1st of December. Had all the demands on the treasury been promptly met, the debt statement for the month just ended would have shown a considerable increase in the amount of the debt."

The most hopeful sign among the Freedmen is from the preamble of the Constitution of a new society of colored men at Memphis, Tenn. It admits that they have been for years the dupes of unprincipled and designing men. They promise to sustain for office only such candidates as are thoroughly identified with Southern interests and anxious to preserve peace between the races. The object of the Society is to disentangle its members from their old political associations. There is a little hope in this.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.—The ceremonies at the re-interment of Confederate dead near Washington, who fell at the attack upon Fort Stevens, on the north side of Washington, during the recent war, were witnessed by some 300 persons, including many ladies, last week. The remains of seventeen were removed from a farm where they had been buried, placed in six coffins, and conveyed to a churchyard where the six coffins were placed in one grave. The burial service was read, an oration delivered, and a short poem full of tender allusions to the dead, read.

RALEIGH DAILY NEWS.—This very able conducted paper has been enlarged and improved, having added four columns to its dimensions. We are pleased to see this evidence of prosperity, and take pleasure in recommending the News to those who wish a paper from the capital of the State. It is issued daily and weekly, and is truly a live newspaper.

COURTHOUSE BURNED.—The Court-house of Gaston county, at Dallas, was burnt to the ground on Saturday last. All the books and papers, with the exception of a few papers in the office of Register of Deeds, were saved. Accidental.

The Arkansas delegation that hoped to engage the attention of their Republican friends and get the party mixed up in their state affairs utterly failed. Not even the report of the majority of the Investigating Committee, with Judge Poland at its head, will arouse to action. The House regards Government interference in Southern States as an unprofitable line of business.

The libel suit brought by Miss Proctor against Francis D. Moulton was brought to a close by a reference to Benjamin D. Silliman. The charges against the plaintiff were withdrawn by the defendant, an apology was made by Gen. Butler before the referee, and the costs of the case were paid by the defendant, amounting to \$4,375.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—It is stated that at a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, on the morning of the 11th, a sub-committee was appointed to draw up another Civil Rights bill. It is understood that the committee are instructed to incorporate all the essential features of the Senate bill now on the House calendar, omitting therefrom the cemetery and school sections.

The President says, in response to urgent requests that he place troops in the Louisiana Statehouse: "I will not provide against threatened danger, but if violence occurs I will suppress it."

The Tilton-Beecher suit has been postponed until the first Monday in the January term. There was no decision regarding the bill of particulars.

If we were to notice all the murders, high crimes and misdemeanors, which we see printed in the papers, we might fill perhaps a column every week.

BATTLE'S REVISION.—If the Legislature don't soon adjourn, Battle's Revision won't know itself.

EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of an earthquake was felt in New York, on the night of the 10th inst., and all along the Hudson river, up to the Harlem road. At Stamford, Conn., families were aroused from their beds, crockery broken, &c.

A thin sheet of ice covered the paper mill pond on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. We hope for a good crop of ice.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.—This Company we are informed, has failed. To what extent no one could tell us. In this section it was represented as one of the strongest, most reliable and best companies in the U. S. Hundreds of our people insured in it, and it is believed that the company has gone by the board, it strikes, in our opinion, a center-shot to life insurance in this part of N. C.—*Winston Republican*, Dec. 3.

To POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN METAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of NEW YORK, IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. I am fully authorized to act as your agent, investigating and by the newly-crested officers of the North American to assure you of the good condition of the company. Policy-holders in no company in the United States are better secured. Rest satisfied of this fact, and do not be induced to accept the reports of failure or otherwise—both are false.

The new managers are live, energetic, experienced life-underwriters, who have not only their reputations, but large pecuniary interests to stimulate them to work. They are worth of your highest confidence, and will at every difficulty, faithfully, Continue your payments and confidence as heretofore.

I shall continue as General Agent for Virginia and North Carolina for the NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY, by recent appointment, for the same State, the two companies, whilst under one management, will be kept separate and distinct.

WILLIAM M. WITHERS, GENERAL AGENT, 1201 Main St., Richmond, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of South Carolina elected Hon. J. P. Reed, a Carolinian of some distinction and ability, Judge of Charleston Circuit, over W. J. Whipple, a notorious black politician.

TAKE NEW YORK OBSERVER.—This most excellent weekly journal stands at the head of the religious newspapers of the country. After several years of intimate acquaintance with it, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best paper of its class we have ever seen. Its religious intelligence embraces every denomination in this and nearly all other countries. The broad and comprehensive spirit of liberality towards the various denominations effectually conceals the particular bias of its editor, Dr. Prime. The foreign correspondence is of the first order of talents; and the home contributors, who are numerous and able, seldom fail to write with that dignified deference to good taste, true refinement and Christianity so well calculated to win the approval of the reader.

The secular department of this double-sheeted paper is also excellent. It is just such a paper as any good man will cheerfully introduce into his family for the benefit of his children, whose welfare he desires to promote. Price \$3 per year.

The January number of PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is just received, ahead, as usual, of all others. "As Good as a Mother" is the principal steel plate, and one of rare beauty. "Even Unto Death" is an unusually powerful story, by Frank Lee Benedict, illustrated by another first class steel engraving. The double-size, colored steel fashion plate, and the Berlin pattern, the latter printed in ten colors, are alone worth the price of the number; but besides these, there are about forty wood engravings, with music, stories, novelties, poetry, &c. This Magazine claims to be both the cheapest and best. The terms are but two dollars a year to single subscribers, postage free, with great reductions to clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE AMERICAN FARMER FOR DECEMBER.—This old journal is received, with its usual collection of good things for the farmer and gardener. No branch of rural life seems neglected. The useful has, of course, the preference, but considerable space is given to the ornamental, whilst some appropriate and interesting reading is offered for the family circle. In this number will be found something to interest and instruct every member of every country family. We recommend it to the favor of our farming readers. The subscription is \$1.50 a year, or only \$1.00 in clubs of five or more. Liberal premiums are offered for clubs, and the publishers, Sam'l Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md., will forward specimen numbers on application. A new volume begins January 1st, so that now is the best time to subscribe.

JUDGE WILSON gave us a friendly call the other day. He was cheerful; and sitting on the Bench evidently agrees with him. We learn that his opinion in the Forsyth Railroad case, is adverse to the county.

RALEIGH DAILY NEWS.—This very able con-

ducted paper has been enlarged and improved, having added four columns to its dimensions. We are pleased to see this evidence of prosper-

ity, and take pleasure in recommending the News to those who wish a paper from the capi-

tal of the State. It is issued daily and weekly,

and is truly a live newspaper.

COURTHOUSE BURNED.—The Court-house of Gaston county, at Dallas, was burnt to the ground on Saturday last. All the books and papers, with the exception of a few papers in the office of Register of Deeds, were saved. Accidental.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—This Philadelphia magazine is steadily gaining in favor, and establishing for itself a sure place among the three or four leading and standard monthlies of the country. It is high-toned, and yet popular. It covers a wide range of subjects, and nothing second or third class is admitted. The January number is out much earlier in the month than usual. This number begins the new volume, and presents a very enjoyable variety of contents. "The New Hyperion," by Edward Strahan, illustrated by Dorset, concludes itself in this number, brilliantly as it began. The second illustrated paper, "Following the Tiber," is very well written, and finely illustrated. "A Night at Cockwoot Castle," by the author of "Blindsight," is a short but charming story. "The Leader Arrow," by Edward C. Bruce, is a cleverly written paper on firearms and their uses, "Malcolm," by George Macdonald, is concluded in a very interesting manner. Mr. R. Davey's paper on "The Stage in Italy" is very interesting, timely, and well written. The January installment of Mr. Black's "Three Feather" is very absorbing—"On the Via San Basilio," by Earl Marble, is a pleasant, chatty paper about art and artists in Rome. A paper on "The Parses," by Fannie Roper Fuegi, contains much valuable information, and is written in a very attractive style. Our Monthly Gossip offers a rare variety as follows,—"A Swedish Provincial Theatre," "Venetian Cafes," "A New Mexican Christmas," and "English Bible Translations." Thus the year opens well, with every indication of a growing success.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

CONDENSED FROM THE RALEIGH NEWS.

SENATE.—Monday Dec. 7.—Mr. Cantwell, a bill to amend the State Constitution. Provides that, three-fifths of the General Assembly concurring, certain amendments be adopted.

Mr. Mills, a bill, for the support of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina. Allows \$75,000 per annum for the next two years. Referred.

Mr. Waring, a resolution requesting the Committee of Education to confer with certain Alumni of the State University, in order to ascertain what means can be adopted for the revival of said University. Adopted.

Mr. Cantwell introduced a memorial from Judge Onderdonk, requesting that a sub-committee of three be appointed to visit the North Carolina Central Railroad, because the persons referring to these matters are in that city and many unwilling witnesses are in the same place that cannot be made to visit Raleigh. Memorial referred to said committee.

Bill amending the law concerning chattel mortgages. Punishes any person who may act in the premises with intent to defraud. Passed.

Bill requiring all sheriffs and constables to serve all orders furnished by proper authorities, passed third reading.

In the House, a few bills of local nature were offered.

Senate bill in regard to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, calling them to collect arrears of taxes, was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Green offered an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill shall extend to the years of 1871-72. Passed its second reading.

On the third reading of the bill, Mr. Norment offered an amendment to strike out the years of 1870-71 and 70. Lost.

The bill, with Mr. Green's amendment, passed its final reading.

SENATE, Tuesday.—The Civil Rights question was again taken up.

In the House, Mr. Mock, a petition from citizens of Thomasville, asking a prohitory law for said town. Referred.

By Mr. Pinx, a petition from the ladies of Thomasville, asking a prohibition law within three miles of said town.

A bill from Calender for the more effectual punishment of concealing the birth of children introduced by Mr. Glenn, passed its several readings.

In SENATE, Wednesday, nothing of much interest. Times of holding some courts changed. Battle's Revision.

Bill making it a felony for any person to supply the bonds, securities and other property of the bonds, securities and other property and effects of the State, passed its last reading.

Bill for the better protection of females—Punishes any person who may use any language charging a woman with incivility.

In the HOUSE, Resolution by Mr. Staples, asking the Supreme Court of the State to submit to the General Assembly at an early day as shall be practicable and convenient to them, their opinion on the validity and constitutionality of the amendments herein before alluded to, to the end that the same may be submitted to the people for their adoption. In the alternative, amendments of the Constitution as may be necessary, and most conducive to the welfare of the people.

In SENATE, Thursday. Nothing of much importance.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Wheeler presented a petition from citizens of Forsyth county asking a law to prevent the destruction of partridges in said county.

A bill was introduced by Cary, (col.) to exempt wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco from taxation. Referred.

House resolution, asking the Supreme Court its opinion in reference to the validity of the Constitutional Amendments adopted in 1872, and a resolution by Mr. Morehead, referred to the committee on Constitutional Reform.

Mr. Busbee, a bill to protect the birds of North Carolina. Prevents the killing of any wild bird for sport, on the first day of April and the first day of September.

The bill relating to the compensation of County Treasurers to be fixed by the Commissioners, not to exceed three per cent, passed.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Mock presented a petition from numerous citizens of Davidson in regard to the destruction of birds in said county.

The case of Mr. Oaksmith, and the resolutions in regard to the death of the late Gov. Caldwell were under consideration.

SENATE, Saturday.—Among other things of minor importance, Mr. Graham introduced a resolution to the effect that the State's interest in the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Bill to extend the laborer's and mechanic's lien law to 60 days failed to pass its second reading.

Bill repealing the law of 1873-74 giving unlimited jurisdiction to magistrates in certain cases, failed to 40 to 3.

The resolution in memory of the late Gov. Caldwell passed.

In the HOUSE, among other things of not much importance, the resolution asking Congress to repeal the law providing for the tax on issues of State Banks, was considered.

The proceedings of Monday unimportant.

TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION.—Again we call the attention of our readers to this Association. Endorsed as it is by the most prominent citizens of Denison, Texas, we have no hesitancy in recommending the opportunity to our citizens for an investment that may be to their interest. The local agent of the Association informs us that the tickets are selling rapidly in all States of the Union. One dollar may secure you a cash prize, a homestead or a business house in one of the most prosperous and enterprising towns in Northern Texas.

From the Daily Christian Advocate.

**Appointments of the North Carolina M. E. Conference.**

RALEIGH DISTRICT.—J. P. Moore, P. E.

Raleigh, Edenton St.—A. W. Mangum.

Cary Circuit, J. E. Thompson.

Raleigh, T. B. Reeks.

Smithfield, J. F. Smoot.

Tar River, H. H. Gibbons.

Louisburg Station, F. L. Reid.

Goldsboro, J. R. Gandy.

Havelock, A. A. Bishopman.

&lt;p

## LOCAL ITEMS.

## STATE ITEMS.

**Post Office Directory.**  
Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mail arrives or departs on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

**TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.**

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 8 a. m.; due every day, except Sunday, by 7 p. m.

McKenney's mail, via old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12:30 p. m.

Madison mail, via Sedge Garden, Germanton and Wilkesboro, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 5 p. m.; closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg Miller's Mill, Elizabethtown and Fulton; closes every Friday at 7 a. m.; due every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Jones' mail, via Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6 a. m.

Watauga mail, via Salem Chapel, White Horse, section master, armed with a large knife in one hand and a razor in the other, and in the presence of Mr. Osborne's wife and mother, broke open the bureau drawer and took away notes, money and jewels, to the amount of \$4,000. Harris was arrested in Milton on Thursday, and is now in jail at Wentworth. Part of the property was found on his person and the balance he had concealed in the woods about one mile from the house.

The Hickory Press says: We learn that Mr. McKinnon, a Canadian, who has spent eight months in our mountains within the past eighteen months, examining and buying up great land, and bargaining for it, has induced a number of Canadians, enough to make up a very respectable little colony, to come out here and settle. We learn that some of the heads of families will be here by the middle of January, to make arrangements for comfort, &c.

Drovers of Horses, Mules and Cattle are passing through this place, going South, every few days.

## TOY BOOKS

Bound in Cloth and Paper. Decidedly the most attractive books for children ever offered at the BOOKSTORE.

THE VENTILATOR, is the title of a new, neat and spicy sheet, published at Mannington, West Va., by E. S. Zevely, Esq. We wish our old friend much success.

A BLOCKS PICTURE CUBES, CUT UP IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE BOOKSTORE.

ROBBERY.—The trunk of M. N. Williamson was robbed at Wilson's Winston, last week of ten dollars. The theft was traced to Powhatan Sullivan, colored, who is now boarding with the jailor.

We are glad to note the improvement in progress on the pavement between Mr. Dettmar's residence and Mr. Lott's Grocery.

BIBLES! BIBLES!!

Pocket and Family Bibles from 40 cents up to \$10. We call especial attention to the elegant gift Family Bible for \$6. These books are within reach of all. Plain Family Bibles at \$2.50.

The pavement in front of the residence of Mr. A. F. Efolt, is also undergoing repairs.

The Brushy Fork Mills and adjacent lands were bid off Saturday last. The estate of Mr. Blum retains the property.

PAPER KNIVES.—Pearl, Ivory, Bone and Scotchwood Paper Knives. These are beautiful presents, as well as ornamental. Also writing sets in Scotchwood, on cards.

ORGAN GRINDERS.—Two of these musicians were in town last week. Don't know what success they met with.

In Charlotte, recently, one of the craft realized sixty-five dollars in a week.

FANCY BOXES

At from 15 cents to \$1.25 at BLUM'S.

BEAD WORK.—An Indian peddled beads work on the streets during last week, and another person offered chromos, maps, &c.

OYSTER SCRAPER.—We have been requested to say, that the little girls of Winston will give an Oyster Scraper at Mrs. Best's Restaurant, on the evening of the 17th inst., for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

ACROBATS AT BLUM'S.

Mr. FRANK JONES, Sheriff of Yadkin county, with an accident one day last week.—He became frightened, ran away, and disappeared in the lines and bruising him severely, and causing another horse to stampede. Fortunately the hurts were not serious.

The old "Beef Mart" in building next to Mr. Lott's Grocery is down.

PORTEMONNAIES—Fine as common at BLUM'S.

We learn that Dr. Phillips, of Davie on College, will deliver a lecture in this place on the 29th December, for the benefit of Salem's literary Society.

CHRISTMAS SMOKE.

The people will puff during the Holidays. Try the excellent Cigarettes, Cigars, and Pipes at ZEVELY'S.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR

are always jolly times, and music is necessary to the festivities. Go and get a Violin, Flute, Banjo, all ready tuned at ZEVELY'S.

XMAS PERFUMERY!

The Ladies and Gentlemen all want FINE PER-

FUMERY for the Holidays. To GET THE BEST go to ZEVELY'S.

FINE BOOKS

POESE and POETRY in attractive Bindings,

At the BOOK-STORE.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present session of the General Assembly for an Act, incorporating the YADKIN RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY, for the purpose of building a bridge across Yadkin River, at or between Green's Ferry and Shallowford.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF DIAMOND RINGS STOLEN.—A fashionably dressed man entered T. D. Byrner & Co.'s jewelry store, Broadway, New York, and asked the clerk to show him some diamond rings. Two plates of rings were shown him, and he examined them. He requested the clerk to put a number of the rings in a better light, as he desired to test them. Seemingly not satisfied with the selection, he asked to be shown some rings of greater value, and while the clerk was looking for another plate of rings, another man called upon Mr. Byrner and inquired the price of a handsome bronze clock. Seemingly pleased, he said that he would call again with his wife, and quietly walked out. A few minutes later the clerk returned with the rings, and not seeing either the plates or his customer, asked Mr. Byrner whether he had bought a ring. Mr. Byrner, thunderstruck at the question, asked the clerk what he meant. The story was soon told, and the clerk became aware that the firm had suffered a loss of \$10,000.

The SALEM PLOW will not choke. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

For Deep Well Pumps, Force Pumps, Hy-

draulic Pumps, Wrought Iron Pipes, Gum Hose, &c., &c., go to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

## ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

And the way to preserve and maintain that economy is to know

## WHEN AND WHERE

to make judicious outlays in the selection and purchase of Goods.

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE THE FOLLOWING ADVICE GRATUITOUS, OR

FREE GRATIS AND FOR NOTHING.

It Has Become a Well Established Fact that by Going to

## R. A. WOMMACK &amp; CO'S

to buy your Goods, you can and will save money; and

## MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

WE have now the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS in this section of country, which have been carefully selected, and will be sold at

## Startlingly Low Prices!

We have a large stock of PRINTS of all sorts and prices, Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS, FLANNELS of all kinds, grades and colors, White and Black ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, LINSEYS, a large lot of SHAWLS, of all sizes, colors and prices, &c., &c. Also

## MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS.

## Hats and Caps in Great Variety.

Notions without end.... Collars, Shirts, Soap, Suspenders, Hoops, Hosiery and Gloves, Thread, Pins, Needles, Brushes, Buttons, Tapes, Paper, Envelopes, Memorandum Books, Table Oil Cloths, Umbrellas.

FRIES' JEANS of all Grades, also their Yarns and Sheetings and Cotton Batting at Factory prices.

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

a splendid assortment, for Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Children.

Paints, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Patent Medicines, Powder, Lead, Shot, single and double-barreled guns, &c., &c. The largest stock of

## Crockery and Glass Ware

ever brought to this country by one firm. Also a full line of KEROSINE OIL, LAMPS, BURNERS and WICKS.

## Sole Leather, and Strupe &amp; Son's Upper Leather.

COFFEE, WHITE AND BROWN SUGARS, TEA, CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, COAL OIL MACHINE OIL, &c., &c.

We are not in the habit of doing any tall blowing, but when we have any very important matter to communicate we would be derelict in our duty to the public and ourselves in withholding the same, and therefore we have to proclaim that in

## HARDWARE WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

We know whereof we speak, and we mean what we say.

CARPENTERS can with us find the best and cheapest assortment of all kinds of tools they need: Planes of all kinds, Hammers, Hatchets, Hand and Tenon Saws, Drawing Knives, Braces and Bits, Augers, Gimblets, Compasses, Levels, Tape Measures, Squares, Files, Screw Drivers, Plane and Auger Handles, &c., &c., and

BUILDERS can be furnished with all sorts of BUILDING HARDWARE, Nails, Glass, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Pulleys, Screws, Bolts, Paints, &c., at prices that defy competition.

and FARMERS with Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Horse and Mule Shoes, Scythes, Traces, Collars, Harness, Ploughs and Plough Points, Tire Iron, &c., Coffee Mills, Sausage Grinders, Steel-drays, Spring Balances, Steel Traps, Mouse and Rat Traps, Fire Dogs, Dogs, Shovels and Tongue, Sad Irons, Ovens, Spiders, Extra Lids, Wood Saws, Curry Combs, Lanterns, Chairs, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets.

CARRIAGE MAKERS with Spokes, Felloes, Rims, Shafts, Whiffle Trees, Turned Sticks, Oil Cloth, &c.

We will barter for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as FRUIT, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, PLANK, RAGS, FEATHERS, BEESWAX, BACON, LAIRD, BUTTER, TALLOW, &c., &c.

We likewise deem this an appropriate time and place to express our gratitude to our many friends and customers who have favored us with their patronage. They have evinced their sound judgment and discretion in coming to us for good bargains, and we hope they always soundly satisfied and well pleased and will come again and often, and we promise our best endeavors to please them and deserve their patronage.

Respectfully,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., November 3, 1874.

## NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

SALEM, N. C.

We have just received a large and well selected stock of

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'

GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SERG

LAGED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate fini

These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of t

customers.

We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade

goods—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXANDRIAN, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHURS, &c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they can't fit us.

Our commoner grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Plough Shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock

whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.

SEATON GALES, Secretary.

C. B. ROOT, Vice President.

PULASKI GOWPER, Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

CLASSES OF PROPERTY,



On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

## A NEW LOT OF INITIAL PAPER AT THE BOOK STORE.

## REMEMBER

THAT A MAN CAN

SAVE THE AMOUNT OF HIS TAXES

EVERY YEAR BY BUYING HIS GOODS OF THE RIGHT HOUSES AT RIGHT PRICES.

## PATTERSON &amp; CO.,

Are demonstrating daily the beneficial effects to their customers of buying Goods FOR CASH ONLY, from leading Manufacturers and Jobbers at the North and offering them for sale

ONLY FOR CASH OR BARTER.

In this way we are enabled to get the benefit of the lowest prices in our purchases, and as we get our pay in hand—ready money or produce—we are content to work for short profits. This prevents, too, any distinction being made between customers—the money of the poor man being just as good as the money of the rich man.

We have never had so fine and full a stock of goods as we are now offering for sale—and prices have never been so low since the war. We keep constantly on hand (by replenishing as fast we sell) very complete assortments of HARDWARE, for mechanics and farmers. HARDWARE, for saddlers and coachmakers. Iron, Steel and Nails. Groceries of all kinds. Drugs, Paints and Dye Stuffs. Leather, Salt, Grindstones, Provisions, Woodward, Rope, Crockery and Glassware. Umbrellas, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Trunks, Bed and Travelling Blankets, Table Covers. Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's Shoes, made to our order and warranted to be the best. Men's and Boy's Boots, Hats and Caps in great variety. Fancy articles in great variety. Buggy and Wagon Whips, Musical Instruments.

DRY GOODS of all kinds, Both Woolen & Cotton,

Including a full line of FRIES' GOODS.

A large assortment of NOTIONS,

SHAWLS of all patterns and prices,

## HOLIDAY GOODS

AT THE

## BOOK STORE.

We cordially invite our friends and customers to examine our large and varied stock of Goods, suitable for

### CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

They have been selected with great care, and we think we cannot fail to please, as our offerings are

### USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING.

Our stock embraces

### FINE BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

#### FANCY ARTICLES,

PICTURES, CHROMOS, BOXES, ALBUMS, GAMES, BUILDING BLOCKS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PAPER TRIES, BIBLES, fine and common, POEMS, and many other articles.

Call and see.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

### Valuable Steam Mill AND Manufacturing Property FOR SALE.

**THIS PROPERTY**, long and favorably known as the "Wachovia Mills," is well located, within few hundred yards of the Main Street in the Northern part of Salem, N. C., and within about one hundred yards of the well known manufacturing establishments of J. & H. Fries, and only a short distance from the town of Winston.

The building is one of the most substantially built houses in the State, and well adapted for manufacturing purposes, in addition to the milling business, there being ample room for Cotton and Wool Manufacturing, having been originally constructed for that purpose.

The main building is 50 x 75 feet, 34 stories high, with 2 story attachments at either end, 25 x 50 feet, for offices, packing rooms, and boiler rooms—all brick walls, recently re-coated with tin.

The Mill Machinery consists of 3 sets of Burns, and all other necessities complete.

**A Good 60 Horse Power Engine** and 2 Boilers.

**A large Brick Warehouse.**

**6 Cottage Dwellings, fronting on Elm Street.**

**3 Acres of Ground with plenty available space for other buildings.**

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons seeking a good location (a place for good business) in the manufacture or cutting goods, will find this property desirable, on account of the immense amount of trade of Salem and Winston, extending far back into the adjoining and Western counties and into Virginia.

The large quantities of flour and mill stuffs consumed in the two towns, and a constantly increasing demand, makes a steam mill a necessity, considering the meagre water facilities of other mills near town.

If desired, the dwellings with sufficient ground, will be sold separately from the other property. They are now yielding in rents, after paying insurance and taxes, about 10 per cent. on the amount asked for them.

In order to realize on the property, a bargain will be given, and if preferred, time will be given on part of the purchase money. A good title guaranteed.

R. GRAY,

Winston, N. C., Nov. 10, 1874-46.

### NURSERY AGENCY.

#### Very Choice Trees and Plants.

**HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. S. Bell's extensive "Butterwood Nursery," located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most durable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.**

I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEAVER, LOUIS and RIVERS—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. Bell's commenced packing his Beartree, last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them to New York, and all arrived perfectly.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, \$5, in advance; two copies, \$8; five copies, \$21. The above rates include postage. Volumes commence in January and July. Subscription may be begun at any time. Address,

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WM. H. HENNEGREN & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE JEWELLERS and JOBBERS  
IN AMERICAN and FOREIGN WATCHES,  
TOOLS, MATERIALS, &c. Also.  
**WHOLESALE CLOCK DEPOT**  
For all desirable styles of AMERICAN CLOCKS,  
229 W. BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD. (up-stairs.)  
\$5 & \$20 per day at home. Terms free.  
Address Geo. STINSON & CO., Port  
land, Maine.

\$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in New England. Costs NOTHING  
try it. Particulars Free.  
P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

**GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.**

conduct an agency for the reception of advertisements for American NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand Newspapers are kept regularly on hand to inspect by custom-house officers, and to forward to any port in the world. An advertiser, in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. A Book of eighty-eight pages, containing full information on all subjects, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information and news is sent FREE to any person desiring information. Persons desiring to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the ADVERTISING CONTRACT, and we will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase or reduce the order. For such information there is no charge. Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for a list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum (Times Building).

**41 PARK ROW, N. Y.**

**Eclectic Magazine**

OF  
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.  
1875.

(THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.)

**LITERATURE**

In the department of General Literature, the ECLECTIC presents an unsurpassed array of instructive and entertaining articles. Its selections are made from all the English and foreign periodicals and cover every subject of interest and value, and are more than a class of writers to which the reader can avail himself. A class of writers contribute to the English magazines and newspapers, such as seldom appear in American periodicals, and the best of these Essays, Reviews, Tales, etc., are collected in the ECLECTIC. Recent issues have contained articles, stories or poems by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Frances Power Cobbe, Robert Buchanan, Leslie Stephen, Mrs. Henry Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Mrs. Oliphant, Thos. Hardy, Turgeneff, William Morris, Miss Thackeray, and others equally eminent.

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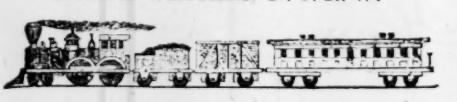
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In effect on and after Sunday, July 26th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXP'R.

Leave Charlotte, 7:45 P. M. 8:35 A. M.

Arrive Winston-Junction, 8:15 " 8:55 "

" Salisbury, 9:15 " 9:45 "

" Greensboro, 1:25 A. M. 1:15 P. M.

" Danville, 5:13 " 3:35 "

" Dundee, 5:25 " 3:45 "

" Burkeville, 11:30 " 11:45 "

Arrive Richmond, 12:25 P. M. 1:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXP'R.

Leave Richmond, 1:30 P. M. 1:45 P. M.

" Burkeville, 4:41 " 2:52 A. M.

" Dundee, 9:25 " 8:33 "

" Danville, 10:45 " 9:45 "

" Greensboro, 1:25 A. M. 1:15 P. M.

" Dundee, 5:13 " 3:35 "

" Burkeville, 11:30 " 11:45 "

Arrive Charlotte, 12:25 P. M. 1:30 P. M.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXP'R.

Leave Greensboro, 2:15 A. M. Arrive 11:30 A.M.

" Comp'y Shops, 4:00 " Leaves 10:00 "

" Raleigh, 8:10 A. M. 5:51 "

" Goldsboro, 10:20 " 2:30 P. M.

Arrive Charlotte, 6:22 A. M. 3:35 "

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXP'R.

Leave Greensboro, 3:45 P. M. 5:30 P. M.

Arrive at Salem, 5:30 P. M. 7:20 A. M.

Leave Salem, 5:20 A. M. Arrive in Greensboro, 11:15 A. M.

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